

Miscellaneous.

The Puritans.

To say that the Puritans were wanting in humility, because they did not acquiesce in the state of things which they found around them, is a mere extravagance, arising out of a total misapprehension of the nature of humility, and of the merits of the feeling of veneration. All earnestness and depth of character is incompatible with such a notion of humility. A man deeply penetrated with some great truth, and compelled, as it were, to obey it, cannot listen to every one who may be indifferent to it, or opposed to it. There is a voice to which he already owes obedience—which he serves with the humblest devotion, which he worships with the most intense veneration. It is not that such feelings are dead in him, but that he has bestowed them upon one object and they are claimed for another. To which they are most due is a question of justice; he may be wrong in his decision, and his worship may be idolatrous, but so also may the worship which his opponents call upon him to render. If indeed it can be shown that a man desires and reverences nothing, he may justly be taxed with a want of humility; but this is at variance with the very notion of an earnest character, for its earnestness consists in its devotion to some object as opposed to a proud or contemptuous indifference. But if it be meant that reverence in itself is good, so that the more objects of veneration we have, the better is our character, this is to confound the essential difference between veneration and love. The excellence of love is its universality; we are told that even the highest object of all cannot be loved if inferior objects are hated. And with some exaggeration in the expression, we may admit the truth of Coleridge's lines—

"He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man, and bird, and beast."

Inasmuch that if we were to hear of a man sacrificing even his life to save that of an animal, we could not help admiring him. But the excellence of veneration consists purely in its being fixed upon a worthy object; when felt indiscriminately, it is idolatry or insanity. To tax any one, therefore, with want of reverence, because he pays no respect to what we venerate, is either irrelevant or a mere confusion. The fact, so far as it is true, is no reproach, but honor; because to reverence all persons and all things is absolutely wrong; reverence shown to that which does not deserve it, is no virtue—no, nor even an amiable weakness, but a plain folly and sin. But if it be meant that he is wanting in proper reverence, not respecting what is really to be respected, that is assuming the whole question at issue, because what we call divine, he calls an idol; and as, supposing that we are in the right, we are bound to fall down and worship; so, supposing him to be in the right, he is no less bound to pull it to the ground and destroy it.—*Dr. Arnold.*

"Abide with Us."

Most natural the exclamation. The benignant stranger had kindly sought out their grief, and at a moment when the dispersed and terrified disciples hardly dared to trust to the convictions of their own feeble faith, or to name Jesus of Nazareth, lest they should provoke the obloquy and derision which attended it; lo, his heart responds in sympathy unto theirs, and humble as they are, they may freely unfold all their hopes and fears. How soothing were his assurances "that Christ ought to have suffered these things," how strengthening his proofs from "Moses and the prophets," to their dismayed minds. No wonder they clung to one who had given gladness for mourning; no wonder they "constrained him to tarry."

So does our blessed Redeemer still join himself to doubting, fearing minds, as "they walk together and are sad;" and so does he still open to them the Scriptures. As they commune together, a light flows in upon them, they scarcely know whence, a comfort, they know not why. Oh Christian! sweet was the counsel of thy friend, and tender his words of sympathy; but give not all the glory to earth, for Jesus was with thee.—He tempered complaint by resignation, and thus gave a gentleness to sorrow; He showed why thou oughtest to suffer, and He it was who directed thy thoughts to the time when thou shouldst enter "his glory."

Turn then and say to such a Counsellor, "abide with us." Happy the family where he abides! They are clouded perhaps with cares and anxieties, but sunshine is within the vapors, tinging their dull folds with richest glory. Tender love, quiet patience, gentle forbearance, and "charity that thinketh no evil, and seeketh not her own," form an atmosphere, which is felt by those who understand neither its elements, nor their source. Hopefully they begin the day, patiently endure it, peacefully it closes. Thus each receiving his daily bread of faith, hope and charity, they proceed onward tranquilly, still cherishing that honored guest until they enter where "Christ abideth forever."

"Abide with me, gracious Redeemer!" the Christian may exclaim, "my heart is all unclean for such an inmate, but thy presence will purify it. It is dark but thou art light; it is troubled, but thou art peace; enemies will assault, but all is safe if thou art within. Mysteriously wilt thou communicate thy graces to mine, which are ready to perish, and thus love will grow so vast, that like thine own it can take a world in its embrace; hope so clear-eyed that it can discern the brightness beyond the cloud; and faith so strong that it can exclaim, 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust in Him.'—*Epis. Rec.*

"Not Quite into Port."

Heaven is the port which many a man says is at the end of his voyage, and for which he professes to steer, who will never make it. They may think they are riding just outside, "not quite into port" yet, but a fair breeze and good weather will carry them therein safely. So thought the crew of the 'General Williams,' which was wrecked in Long Island Sound, in the late gale. They belonged in New London, and had already come within sight of the spires of their own native town, the place of their destination. "Not quite into port," said the sailors, "but we shall soon be there." Their wives and children were looking out for them. They had heard that the ship was in the offing. "Not quite into port," said the joyful wife, as she hugged her darling babes to her bosom, "but he will soon be here."

"The storm arose—the ship contended manfully against it; but she had not sea room, and the crew went down into the 'deep, deep sea,' with in sight of their homes, and almost within hail of their wives and little ones. 'Not quite into port' will be heard on the tongue of many a voyager over the ocean of time, who dreams of making heaven, but it will always be with them 'not quite into port.' They never will enter the haven of eternal rest. Their security is their delusion and their destruction. The careless sluggard that thinks he shall float into port without an effort will find himself mistaken. The man who thinks that any and every hulk can be carried into port will find that the storm will send him to the bottom."

The man that will not make an effort to enter when heaven in mercy sends propitious gales, will find himself perishing within sight of the haven.—*Cincinnati Watchman.*

The Great Conflict.

The belief is expressed by the leading Tractarian of Oxford, that the "two systems of doctrine," which he calls the "Catholic and Genevan," by which we understand formalism and spiritual religion, "are now, and probably for the last time, in conflict." We echo the sentiment: the conflict will be a dreadful one—a war of extermination—of principles. If "the signs of the times" are not mistaken, this country will constitute the theatre of that struggle, and the Great Valley of the West, already the scene of such animating interest, may be the Waterloo of truth and error. In such a contest, whatever may be the value of the fortified posts furnished by our educational institutions, or of the strong phalanx of educated and pious ministers, the artillery of the press, and the cavalry corps which our colporteurs will furnish, will be found no invaluable forces in the great struggle.—*Am. Tract Society Messenger.*

The Choice.

A Quaker, residing at Paris, was waited on by four workmen, in order to make their compliments and to receive their usual New Year's gifts.

"Well, my friends," said the Quaker, "here are your gifts; choose fifteen francs or the Bible."

"I don't know how to read," said the first, "so I take the fifteen francs."

"I can read," said the second, "but I have pressing wants." He took the fifteen francs.

The third also made the same choice. He now came to the fourth, a lad of about thirteen or fourteen. The Quaker looked at him with an air of goodness.

"Will you too, take these three pieces, which you may attain at any time by your labor and industry."

"As you say the book is good, I will take it, and read it to my mother," replied the boy. He took the Bible, opened it, and found between the leaves a gold piece of forty francs.

The others hung down their heads, and the Quaker told them he was sorry they had not made a better choice.

The Tea Tax.

Says the London Patriot, the sum paid annually for tea by consumers, is stated at about £2,000,000 sterling, or about \$13,000,000. From this deduct \$18,000,000 which go to the crown for duty, directly or indirectly, leaving \$25,000,000. The consumers of tea in the United States do not pay for that article less than \$5,000,000; none of which goes for the support of the government. Suppose now that the tea consumers of Great Britain, looking at the worth of the soul, and irrepressibly desirous of its salvation, and thinking that all things considered, it is more important that the heathen should enjoy the blessings of Christian instruction, than that they themselves should enjoy the luxury of tea, should cheerfully relinquish the beverage, and contribute their twenty-five millions of dollars annually to the propagation of the gospel; and suppose that the tea consumers of the United States, taking a similar view of the subject, should dedicate their five millions of dollars annually to the same work—how many would call it infatuation, and forebode ruin to the nation from such a draining! But yet with God's blessing, what light and knowledge, what improvement in character and condition, what happiness, present and everlasting, would speedily flow to five hundred millions of miserable, benighted, and ruined men!

AN INDIAN COLLEGE.—The Choctaws, it is said, have raised \$40,000 to build a College.—They number 17,000 souls; have a press, which last year printed more than three million pages of books and pamphlets. The spirit of improvement, driven from our habitations by a spirit of covetousness, and a troop of mercenary motives, seems to have sought, and sought successfully, a more hospitable abode among the savages of the desert.

Public Acts,
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
PASSED MAY SESSION, 1843.

NOTICE.

Relating to the publication of the Acts of the General Assembly, May Session, 1843.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, June 12th 1843. Publishers of Newspapers who, for the usual compensation, intend to insert in their papers the Public Acts of the last session of the General Assembly, will publish them in regular numerical order, and will, in all respects, comply with the provisions of the subjoined Act, No. 1.

N. A. PHELPS, Secretary of State.

No. 1.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the office and duty of the Secretary of the State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That the town of East Lyme be, and hereby is constituted a Probate District, by the name of the district of East Lyme. Provided, however, That all matters or business begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of New London shall be completed therein, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, June 7, 1843.

W. S. HOLBROOK, President of the Senate.

C. F. CLEVELAND.

No. 2.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the regulation of Civil Actions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That whenever any action brought upon any administration bond, or other bond, with conditions, or where in any action at law, by reason of a plea of set-off or other special plea therein, it shall become necessary to adjust and settle any matter of account proper to be heard and decided by auditors, the court before which such action shall be pending, shall be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to refer such matters of account to one or more auditors to be appointed by said court, to be by such auditors heard and decided in such manner as said court shall order and direct, and in case any other issue shall be joined in such action, the same shall be heard and decided as is now by law provided.

Sec. 2. In all actions brought against two or more defendants for the recovery of any debt, where the plaintiff lives or resides out of this State, or is a bankrupt, or insolvent, and there shall be mutual debts between such plaintiff and a part only of the defendants in said suit, the said defendant or defendants to whom such plaintiff may be so indebted, shall be entitled to a set-off of such debt against the plaintiff's demand in said suit, in the same manner as though there were no other defendant or defendants therein.

Approved, June 7, 1843.

No. 3.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That in future the Superior Court for the County of Fairfield, shall be held on the first Tuesday of October, annually, instead of the fourth Tuesday of September, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. That in future the County Court for said County of Fairfield, shall be held on the second Tuesday of December, annually, instead of the last Tuesday of December, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. That all writs and processes which have already issued, shall be returnable on the first day of July, 1843, made returnable to the said Superior Court, on said fourth Tuesday of September next, and also all appeals to said Court which have been taken, shall be entered in the docket of said Superior Court, and proceeded with in the same manner as if the same were made returnable or taken to said Court so to be held on the first Tuesday of October aforesaid.

Approved, June 6, 1843.

No. 4.

An Act in addition to "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That no county commissioner shall be disqualified from performing the duties of his office, in any case, by reason of any relationship he may sustain to either of the parties in such case.

Sec. 2. That whenever, in any case, by reason of the disqualification, refusal, sickness or death of either of the commissioners, such duties shall fail to be acted; then, in such case, the duties of the commission shall be discharged by the other commissioner.

Sec. 3. That the oath or affirmation to be taken by the commissioners, and by all persons who may be selected as aforesaid to act as such, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall be as follows: "You solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you will truly and faithfully, and according to your best skill and judgment, perform the duties of the commission to which you are appointed: so help you God."

Sec. 4. That all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

Approved, June 7, 1843.

No. 5.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That the town of Bozrah be, and hereby is, constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Bozrah. Provided, however, that all matters or business begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich shall be completed therein in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, June 3, 1843.

No. 6.

An Act in addition to "An Act authorizing the Superior Court to grant Divorces."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That the Superior Court shall have power to grant a divorce to any man or woman lawfully married, for habitual intemperance or intolerable cruelty, according to the provisions and mode of proceeding in the second, third and fourth sections of the Act to which this Act is an addition.

Approved, June 6, 1843.

No. 7.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places for holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That the provisions of the ninth section of the act entitled "An Act in addition to an act entitled 'An Act for constituting and regulating Courts and for appointing the times and places of holding the same,'" passed May Session, 1841, relating to the appointment of conservators of lunatics, idiots or distracted persons, shall be extended and apply to all persons who by age, sickness, or from any other cause, or shall become incapable of taking care of themselves or managing their affairs.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the settlement of all accounts of conservators appointed by the County Courts, shall hereafter be made before the Court of Probate in the district in which the ward resides, and that all matters appertaining to conservators and their wards, heretofore within the jurisdiction of the County Courts of Probate in the district where the ward resides.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all matters and proceedings heretofore had before any Court of Probate in the state relating to the appointment of conservators, to any person named in this Act, or settling their accounts, and for the sale of lands, are hereby affirmed and declared valid in the same manner as if said ninth section of said act had originally been extended in the same manner as the same is extended by this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all settlements of accounts by the Courts of Probate in this State, or resignations accepted by said Courts, of conservators appointed by the County Courts, are hereby affirmed and declared valid in the same manner as if this act had been passed at said May session, 1841.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That so much of the act passed this session entitled "An Act in addition to an Act relating to guardians and minors," as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

Approved, June 7, 1843.

No. 8.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That the town of East Lyme be, and hereby is constituted a Probate District, by the name of the district of East Lyme. Provided, however, That all matters or business begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of New London shall be completed therein, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, June 2, 1843.

No. 9.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That the town of Rocky Hill shall be, and hereby is, constituted a Probate District of Hartford.

Approved, June 7, 1843.

No. 10.

An Act regulating proceedings in the Court of Probate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That in all cases, where by law it is made the duty of the Court of Probate to direct notice to be given by advertisement in a public newspaper, such notice may be published in any newspaper printed in the county where said court is holden, or in any adjoining county as the court may direct.

Approved, June 2, 1843.

No. 11.

An Act in addition to an Act regulating Proceedings in Equity.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That whenever any temporary injunction shall be granted to restrain the sale of personal property levied upon by virtue of any writ of execution, the judge or court granting such injunction may order and direct the officer levying such execution, to adjourn such sale for such time or times and in such manner as such judge or court shall deem proper; and the sale of such property shall be by said officer adjourned accordingly.

Sec. 2. When any such injunction has been or shall be granted without such order for adjournment, the officer levying such execution may from time to time whilst such injunction shall be in force, adjourn such sale for such period of time as the circumstance of the case may require; and while such sales shall be so adjourned as aforesaid, the lien created by such levy shall be and remain in full force.

Approved, June 2, 1843.

No. 12.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That if any married person, his or her lawful wife or husband being alive, shall marry any other person in any other state or country in violation of the laws thereof, or if any single person shall in any other state or country in violation of the laws thereof marry any married person, his or her lawful wife or husband being alive, and if any persons so unlawfully married shall come into this state and here cohabit and live together as man and wife every person knowingly offending in either of the cases aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, not less than two years, nor more than five years. Provided, that such marriage, if it had been contracted within the limits of the State Connecticut, would have been in violation of the laws thereof.

Approved, June 2, 1843.

No. 13.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That whenever any person under the age of seventeen years, shall be convicted by any court in this State, of an offence the punishment of which in whole or in part is or may be imprisonment in the State Prison, it shall be discretionary with such court, in lieu thereof, to sentence such convict to imprisonment for the same term in the county jail of the county where such conviction is had.

Approved, June 6, 1843.

No. 14.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act enabling Communities to enforce and defend their Rights."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That all conveyances of property that have been heretofore, or that shall be hereafter made to the trustees of the community in this State, called Shakers, or to the trustees of any such community in said town, and to their successors in office, according to the forms and usages in like cases adopted shall be good and effectual in law to convey such property to said trustees and their successors in office, for the uses and purposes in said conveyances mentioned.

Sec. 2. That all conveyances of property that have been heretofore, or that shall be hereafter made by the trustees of said community for the time being, duly executed by them in the manner prescribed by law, shall be good and effectual to convey the property therein described to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and shall be as obligatory upon said trustees and their successors in office, as similar conveyances are upon the grantors therein named.

Sec. 3. That all suits in law or equity brought by said community to enforce any legal claim or demand, or to recover the possession of property to them belonging, may be brought and prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the names of the trustees of said community for the time being, and any legal claim or demand against said community may be in like manner enforced by making said trustees for the time being defendants in such suits, and in case of any or all of said trustees, during the pendency of any such suit or suits, should die or be removed from office, such suit or suits shall not for that cause abate, but such death or removal being suggested upon the record, said suit or suits may be prosecuted to final judgment and execution by or against their successors in office.

Approved, June 2, 1843.

No. 15.

An Act to confirm Deeds and Bonds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That all deeds and other conveyances of real estate, and instruments which purport to have been intended as bonds with or without condition under seal, which have been executed without seal, shall be valid as though the same had been sealed—Provided, that this act shall not affect any suit now pending.

Approved, June 6, 1843.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS C. PETTIBONE & Co. respectfully inform the Ladies of Hartford and vicinity that they have just received from New York and Boston, a large and beautiful assortment of

RICH MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting of plain, figured and watered SILKS and SATINS; plain, crimped and Tulle Laces, for bonnets; black and white Vels, crimped dainty Collars and Cuffs; Paris Kid Gloves, Lace do, Mitts, Cravats, French Flowers, American do, cheap.

Twenty boxes Bonnet and Cap Ribbon, cheap; 6 do. Paris velvet gauze Ribbons, a new style; a large and beautiful assortment of shirred, plain, and Tulle Silk and Lawn BONNETS, of an entire new pattern; 10 cases of Florence Tuscan do., some extra fine; 4 do. Amazon, Parisian Manila, Chinese shawl, Neapolitan, Bird's eye, Prince Albert, Vienna, open fancy braids, English and American STRAWS, new patterns, at uncommonly low prices.

Tuscan Bonnets repaired in the best manner.

P. S. New Goods received every week at 235 and 156 Main street.

Milliners from the country supplied at New York prices.

April 27. 67

CHARLES ROBINSON, —Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner for the States of New York and Maine—

Also agent for the North American and Hudson Insurance Companies of New York. Office, corner Chapel and State streets, New Haven.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE.—Beautifully embellished with Colored and other Extra Engravings by the best Artists. The work is edited by Mrs. S. COLMAN, assisted by Rev. JACOB ABOTT, T. S. ARTHUR, and other eminent writers for children. It is published monthly, at 12 1/2 cents a number, \$1 25 a year, or four copies for \$5 00, in advance. One sheet periodical—postage under 100 miles, 1 cent. Subscriptions received by GURDON ROBINS, 180 Main st.

Hartford, March 24, 1843.

At a Court of Probate holden at Mansfield, within and for the District of Mansfield, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1843. Present, FREDERICK F. HANKE, Esq., Judge.

THIS Court doth direct the Administrator on the Estate of Gideon Wood, late of Mansfield, in said district, deceased, represented to be insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office in said district on the 15th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to be heard relative to the appointment of a public sign-post in said town of Mansfield, of notice on a public sign-post in said town of Mansfield, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford.

Certified from Record, Mansfield, May 8, 1843. FREDERICK F. HANKE, Judge.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by GURDON

ROBINS, No. 170, Main street, Hartford—A new and extensive supply of Sabbath School Books, Also, Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Hudson: new edition, enlarged and revised.

CLASSICAL STUDIES: Essays on Ancient Literature and Art, with the Biography and Compendium of Eminent Philologists. By Barnes Sears, President of Newton Theological Institution; B. B. Edwards, Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, and C. C. Felton, Professor in Harvard University.

YOUNG LADIES' GUIDE; by Harvey Newcomb. Mr. SAVOURY, or Devotional Meditations, in prose and verse, on the names and titles of the Lord Jesus Christ: by Rev. John East, M. A. 7th edition.

THE CHRISTIAN OFFERING: a beautiful and excellent book, suitable for a present to a friend, young or old. JAMES' CHURCH MEMBER'S GUIDE.

THE NEIGHBORS, a Story of Every Day Life: by Frederika Bremer.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTERS, a Narrative of a Governor's: by Frederika Bremer.

Hartford, May 24, 1843.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office North side of State House Square.—This Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the Post Office, directly to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:

Eliphalet Terry, Charles Bonnell, S. H. Huntington, Henry Keeney, H. Huntington, James Goodwin, Jr., Albert Day, John P. Brace, Junius Morgan, ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss and damage by Fire only. Capital, \$200,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as any other office.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The office of the Company is in the new Etna Building, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,

Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer, Samuel Tudor, James Thomas, Griffin Steadman, Elisha Peck, Henry Kithorn, Daniel Burgess, Joseph Morgan, Ward Woodbridge, Elisha Dodd, Joseph Church, Jesse Savage, Haratio Allen, Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Seely.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

SIMON L. LOOMIS, Secretary.

THE Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office North side of State House Square, in Exchange Building.—This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.